

NEW MEXICO GROWS IN WEALTH AND POPULATION DURING 1914

Mines Produce Mineral Wealth Worth Many Millions; Farms and Ranges Yield Increasing Wealth; Marked Advance Made in Agricultural Development During the Past 12 Months.

(Continued from page 1, this section.)

and made experiments with the flotation process. The best output of New Mexico comes chiefly from the Verde and the Verde Peak districts, Luna county, and from Lead and Lead concentrates from the Magdalena district, Socorro county. Several shipments were made from the Verde district, Pecos Ana county, formerly an important producer of lead.

Producing Zinc Mines. The mines producing zinc in 1914 in New Mexico were in the Magdalena district, Socorro county; the Verde Peak district, Luna county; and the Hanover and Pinos Altos districts, Grant county. The Magdalena district was the most important, output being zinc carbonate and zinc sulphide ores and zinc sulphate concentrates. Zinc carbonate and zinc sulphate ores were shipped from Verde and zinc carbonate from Hanover.

Important development and construction work was done at Magdalena, Hanover, and Pinos Altos. The production of zinc ore was 21,455 tons of 43.5 per cent zinc, compared with 25,726 tons of 45.3 per cent zinc in 1913.

Midway between the Pacific coast and the Gulf of Mexico, New Mexico, at the gateway to the republic of Mexico, occupies a commanding commercial and industrial position. From time immemorial it has been on the great highways of commerce that spanned the continent in all directions.

Covering as it does, 12,000 square miles more than the kingdom of Italy, and varying in altitude from 2,000 to 12,000 feet, in the active latitude of southern California, Georgia, southern Spain and Greece, it offers sufficient range in climatic conditions, in resources and in opportunities, to fulfill the hopes of its early conquerors who were in search of a new Eldorado.

At present, with only three inhabitants to the square mile as against 15 for Italy and 15 for California, it may be said to be still in the first stages of development, although the point of settlement by white people is among the oldest of American commonwealths. Its history, its legends, its monuments show it to have been a land of fertility thousands of years ago.

Has Health-Giving Climate. Climatically, New Mexico is especially favored. Not in Florida, but in New Mexico, the Spaniards found the "fountain of youth," and can attest that its climate has restored them to health and they have truly named it "The Land of Sunshine."

Rich in Agriculture. New Mexico is first of all an agricultural state. Of 121,497 persons in gainful occupations in the last federal census year, 65,887 were employed on farms. It is significant that the value of products of farm and range is twice that of mining and manufacturing taken together.

The corn crop harvested in 1914, was 2,900,000 bushels; the wheat crop, 1,784,000 bushels; oats, 1,325,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,140,000 bushels; hay, 10,000 tons; apples, 64,000 bushels; barley, 100,000 bushels; beans, 160,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 25,000 bushels; broom corn, 75,000 pounds; cotton, 2,000 bales; kaffir corn, 1,000,000 bushels; peanuts, 2,000 bushels; dry peas, 50,000 bushels; peaches, 40,000 bushels; pears, 50,000 bushels; plums and prunes, 50,000 bushels; cherries, 10,000 bushels; apricots, 4,000 bushels; grapes, 750,000 pounds; strawberries, 50,000 quarts; other berries, 60,000 quarts; 275,000 pounds.

Total Exports \$20,000,000. The total value of the crops in 1914 exceeded \$20,000,000, an increase of 68 per cent over five years.

The valleys of the large rivers and their tributaries, naturally were first occupied and cultivated. The Rio Grande flows from the north to the south, and along it and its tributaries were the first irrigation systems and cultivated fields. The longest tributary of the Rio Grande is the Pecos, and it, too, furnishes water for irrigation of tens of thousands of fertile acres.

Another large basin is that of the

San Juan in the northwestern part of the state. Smaller, only by comparison, are the valleys of the Arkansas drainage area, of the Cimarron, Gila and lesser streams.

The lower Pecos valley alone shipped 6,000 carloads of alfalfa, 1,000 carloads of apples, 100 carloads of cantaloupes, 100 cars of tomatoes, 50 cars of canned tomatoes, 20 cars of cotton; 100 cars of onions, 15 cars of honey, 1,000 cars of cattle, 2,500,000 pounds of wool this year.

Artisan Belt a Wonder. Artisan and pumping wells supplement the water supply from running streams. The artisan belt in the lower Pecos valley is a wonder and a danger to every visitor and it has transformed a portion of the forbidding Staked Plains into a paradise of verdure. Here alfalfa is king, and orchards are being planted. A lot of profit is being realized. A lot of profit is being realized. A lot of profit is being realized.

Wells Reclaim Thousands of Acres. Pumping wells have reclaimed thousands of acres in the Pecos and Mimbres valleys and in other possibilities that had been only surmised ten years ago.

The net profit on an acre of cantaloupes in the Pecos valley in 1914, averaged \$37.58. There sweet potatoes yield 200 to 300 bushels per acre, or, at \$1.00 per bushel, a money-making proposition and 1,200 acres in alfalfa irrigated from wells attest to possibilities in raising forage crops.

Irrigation the Farmers' Mainstay. But the mainstay of the irrigation farmers is the irrigation project big the flood season for the day that they are needed by the crops. The largest irrigation system in the state is the Rio Grande project which supplies water to it is a federal reclamation project on which \$10,000,000 is being expended and which supplies water to as many acres as were irrigated in the entire state in the year 1900.

Next in size is the Carlsbad reclamation project in the lower Pecos valley, also in the hands of the government. Both of these valleys, being the lowest in altitude in New Mexico and also the most southern, are marvelously productive for the soil is deep and fertile and the water supply permanent and assured.

Private Irrigation Systems. Private enterprise has built large irrigation systems in Colfax county, and so-called community systems supply the irrigators in other counties. Careful stream measurements indicate that New Mexico has sufficient running water to irrigate 2,500,000 acres. Less than one-third of that amount is under cultivation at present, thus demonstrating that here is a promising field for further development.

The land is there, the water can be stored, the soil is fertile and the climate is ideal. All that is needed is capital and enterprise to triple the area of irrigation farms and the agricultural production.

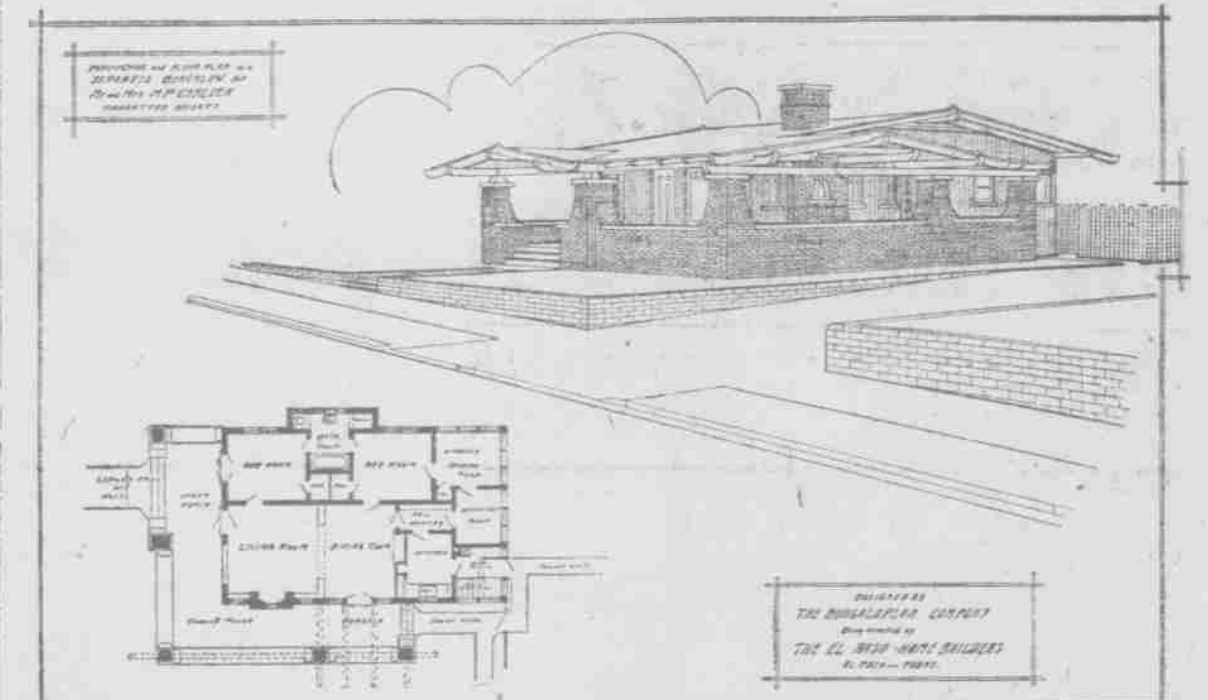
Under individual and partnership irrigation enterprises, 300,000 acres are under cultivation; under commercial enterprises, 30,000 acres; under co-operative enterprises, 200,000 acres; under the U. S. reclamation service, 150,000 acres.

Nearly 1,000 Artesian Wells. There are almost a thousand artesian wells supplying nearly 10,000 acres, especially in the higher mountain valleys, where the rainfall is heavy enough for what is called temporal farming, or the raising of crops without irrigation or dry farming methods.

In the Sacramento, on the upper Pecos, on Johnson's Mesa and in other sections, thousands of acres are in permanent farms on which, despite short seasons, satisfactory harvests are garnered.

Free Land Still Abundant. Less than 2,000,000 acres out of the 75,000,000 acres in the state are under

M. P. CARLOCK'S JAPANESE BUNGALOW



The above bungalow, which is being constructed by The El Paso Home Builders for M. P. Carlock in Manhattan Heights, will be one of the most unique and complete in El Paso. The contract price was \$4955, and among the new features is a "Solar" water heating plant. All the water for the bathroom, kitchen and laundry is heated by the sun. The exterior and interior are carried out in Japanese style.

Mr. J. A. Wilburton is the chief architect of The El Paso Bungalow Plan Co., 416 East Overland street. His offices are with Wimber & Chenoweth, phone 3762. Mr. Wilburton has had wide experience in bungalow designing.—Adv.

Donna Ana Leads.

Donna Ana county leads in the acreage irrigated for it is the main beneficiary of the Elephant Butte project. The Mesilla valley, which is the section reclaimed, resembles in its productivity the irrigated valleys of southern California.

Chaves county, including part of the lower Pecos valley, is second in irrigated area, more than 60,000 acres being under irrigation. Eddy county is a close third with more than 50,000 acres. It, too, has a federal reclamation project like Donna Ana county and artesian wells like Chaves.

Then come El Arriba and Taos counties with close to 50,000 acres each. Valencia and Colfax counties have almost 40,000 acres each. San Juan county has more than 20,000 acres but water enough for 50,000 acres. Santa Fe, Sandoval, Socorro, Sierra, which is in part under the Elephant Butte project, Mora, San Miguel, Bernalillo and Grant, have from 20,000 to 25,000 acres under irrigation.

Only Two Without Irrigation. There are only two counties among the 26, without any irrigation system, Curry and Torrance, and these have small gardens which are irrigated from wells.

Wherever water touches the soil in New Mexico there is growth and promise of prosperity.

Million Acres Under Dry Farming. Of late years, more than a million acres, or almost twice the area under irrigation, have been placed in cultivation by so-called dry-farming methods.

Entire new counties and scores of towns and villages have been created in New Mexico the past decade and a half, by dry farmers. The success of dry farming has depended much upon the selection of drought-resistant crops, the application of scientific methods, supplementary dairying, poultry raising and silage. There have been losses, but the results are encouraging and the future is bright.

Farms in Mountain Valleys. There are portions of New Mexico, especially in the higher mountain valleys, where the rainfall is heavy enough for what is called temporal farming, or the raising of crops without irrigation or dry farming methods.

In the Sacramento, on the upper Pecos, on Johnson's Mesa and in other sections, thousands of acres are in permanent farms on which, despite short seasons, satisfactory harvests are garnered.

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cultivation. Although there are almost 10,000,000 acres in forest service, 15,000,000 acres of state lands, huge areas in private land grants and Indian reservations, there remain subject to entry under the public land laws of the United States 25,000,000 acres, an area exceeding that of the state of New York.

Such of this land is subject to the 320-acre homestead act and will come under the proposed 400-acre homestead act, which assures the homesteader a living even in the newest of dry farming sections by giving him sufficient pasture for dairy and poultry purposes.

Five Federal Land Offices. There are five federal land offices in the state at which entries may be made and having jurisdiction over a definite portion of the state.

In the Las Cruces district almost 12,000,000 acres are still subject to entry; in the Santa Fe land district almost 8,000,000 acres; in the Roswell district, 7,500,000 acres; Fort Sumner district, 2,000,000 acres, and the Clayton district 750,000.

State Lands Available. The state lands cover almost 15,000,000 acres, are open to lease and in part to purchase at competitive public sales.

There exist reclamation projects under which irrigated lands may be purchased on long-time payments.

Under the U. S. reclamation projects, a long time is granted to pay off the cost of water rights. Under community systems, the landholder pays his pro rata either in money or in labor.

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Livestock an Important Industry. Next to farming, the raising of livestock is the principal industry of the Sunshine State. For several decades past, New Mexico has been one of the great wool producers of the union.

Conditions are very favorable for sheep raising and the number of sheep in the state has been as high as 6,000,000 at present, less than 4,500,000 as the gradual decrease in the industry to decrease them numerically.

Wool Worth \$2,000,000 Annually. The state annually produces 20,000,000 pounds of wool, the value of the public range, the comparatively open winter, and the fact that the range is its equitable appropriation by the for-profit service, all conduce to make the business a profitable one.

It will be some time before the feeding of livestock for market. It is along this line, that capital and enterprise will find profitable openings immediately. For the range is not only the public range and large areas of state lands which can be added to a few cents an acre, but also the feeding of livestock for market. It is along this line, that capital and enterprise will find profitable openings immediately.

Ranges Have 500,000 Cattle. With 350,000 cattle on its ranges, New Mexico is among the heaviest cattle-growing states in the union. The cowboy of western song and story is still swinging his lariat. To the large cattle outfits have been added smaller concerns and more than 100,000 head of cattle are being raised. Beginning with an investment in a few head of stock, has prospered and is now a cattle king.

Has 500,000 Goats. More than half a million goats browse on the underbrush of New Mexico foothills, desirable range for the sure-footed and hardy animal. In Sierra and Grant counties especially, the raising of goats has been very successful. All of the other mountainous sections of the state, particularly in Sandoval, Socorro, Santa Fe, Lincoln, McKinley, Mora, Otero, Rio Arriba, and Chaves, and in other sections, thousands of acres are in permanent farms on which, despite short seasons, satisfactory harvests are garnered.

Domestic Animals were valued at \$25,111,203 in 1900, at \$31,727,400 in 1905, and \$42,495,575 in 1910, while today the value exceeds \$50,000,000. The value of farm buildings increased from \$3,565,105 in 1900, to \$12,024,502 in 1910; farm implements, machinery from \$2,110,100 in 1900, to \$1,172,000 worth of gold in 1914 and to exceed \$5,000,000 in 1914.

Farmer Area 15,000,000 Acres. The area included in farms was 782,882 acres in 1900, in 1905 it was 8,120,578 acres, in 1910 it had increased to 11,270,021 acres, while in 1914 it was 15,000,000 acres.

Public land entries have fluctuated, between 12,000 and 30,000 annually the past decade and a half.

Is an Old Gold Producer. Gold was mined in New Mexico long

before the famous gold discovery in California in 1848. The state produced 1,112,000 worth of gold in 1914 and has in its time added something like \$100,000,000 to the nation's stock of that metal. Silver was produced to the extent of \$1,730,000 worth in 1914. Of copper, New Mexico produced last year 65,000,000 pounds, placing it high in the amount of the states of the union. Zinc production last year amounted to 13,800,000 pounds; lead, 1,240,000 pounds.

Produces Much Coal. As a coal producer, New Mexico has been steadily increasing its output. The production last year having been 2,247,217 tons of coal and 465,127 tons of coke. San Juan county has coal veins 40 feet thick.

The supply available is estimated at 100,000,000 tons.

Mineral Wealth in Every County. There is not a county in New Mexico without its mineral indications. From gold placers to marble quarries, from iron deposits to coal veins, from mountains of lime to beds of clay, from inexhaustible copper resources to mines of precious turquoise, the world hardly realizes the extent of the Sunshine State's mineral wealth.

Manufactures. There are in the state 500,000 horsepower of untapped water power; it has the material for making cement, glass, chinaware. Its supply of gypsum and lime is almost limitless. It has the ores and the fueling materials for smelters, iron and steel mills. It has the hide for tanneries, shoe and glove factories; the wool for the wool-mills; the leather for the leather goods; the highest percentage of purity and sugar content for best sugar mills; has cotton for the cotton gins and mills; cheap fuel for the power plants; and proximity to great undeveloped markets. Only a small beginning has been made in manufacturing and therefore competitive pressure is absent. Labor conditions are of the most advantageous.

Has Lumbering Wealth. New Mexico has 3,000,000 acres in national forests, 2,000,000 acres more in private timber tracts or in timber on state lands. In other words, an area twice that of the state of Maryland is covered with timber. This has resulted in extensive lumbering operations. Under the federal regulations of the government, the industry is now placed upon a self-perpetuating basis. Large timber areas are still on the market and the government is eager to let contracts on advantageous terms for the cutting of billions of feet of matured timber.

Oldest Trail in America. The oldest trail in America, that from Vera Cruz terminated at Santa Fe. So did the famous Santa Fe trail, and at Santa Fe started the first trail to California. The annual traffic started over the early trails was enormous. Since 1880, the railroads have supplanted the caravans, and the automobile has taken the place of the stagecoach.

Many Miles of Good Roads. New Mexico is building good roads as rapidly as its financial resources permit. The past year a million dollars was expended by the state, counties and the federal government. As a rule, when the weather is fair, and the climate of New Mexico is such that the sun is shining, the roads are in the best of condition for automobile travel.

The state is building roads in accordance with modern engineering, roads that are links in the main highways from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to Mexico. The Camino Real bisects the state from south to north and is part of the Old Trails highway. The Southern Trails highway crosses the state as do the Panhandle and Grand Quivira highways.

Thus the motorist from the east and the north is offered the choice of roads to the west and the south, each of which has attractions of its own and all of which are traveled the year around, because of the open winters of this latitude.

In Summer and Winter Resort. New Mexico is both a winter and summer resort. It is in addition a land of a thousand wonders—scientific, historical, archaeological. No other state has such tourist attractions. Its mission, the adobe, the state as do the Panhandle and Grand Quivira highways.

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Cave and Cliff dwellings number tens of thousands and are relics of a culture thousands of years old. Indian pueblos are as quaint and mysterious as any of the ancient habitations of the Orient.

Indian dances, such as may be witnessed in New Mexico, and such ceremonies are more interesting and as full of poetic and symbolic meaning as any of the Greek mysteries. New Mexico has the most interesting place of successive cultures, of many races and tribes and each has left its imprint; each has its survivors, making the land a treasure trove for archaeologist and ethnologist.

Nowhere else in the United States can be found so great a variety of unique sights, glimpses of old Spain and of scenes that hark back to prehistoric times. It is Egypt and Babylon, Spain and Mexico, Colorado and California, Switzerland and the Orient, combined.

Stupendous variety of scenery. Stupendous variety of scenery, the loftiest peaks more than 12,000 feet high, are accessible by easy trails almost to their very summits; shadowy canyons, lower and rugged, mountain meadows, picturesque waterfalls, pine forests, trout streams, vast game pre-

serve; the all-pervading sunshine, the beauty of the desert, the invigorating atmosphere of the higher altitudes; the unique aspects of irrigation, the smile of the orchards and alfalfa fields; the unspoiled hospitality of flat-roofed adobe homes are all spanned by perfect turquoise skies.

A Commonwealth of School Houses. New Mexico is a commonwealth of school houses, churches, handsome and substantial public buildings, of law-abiding, progressive citizenship. In Santa Fe county alone, with about 15,000 inhabitants, 53 modern school houses were built the past year.

The state maintains a university, an agricultural college, a school of mines, a military institute, three normal schools, besides hospitals, orphanages, homes, reform school and other institutions all housed in modern buildings and endowed with immense land grants.

A museum of art and archaeology is located in the "Palace of the Governors" at Santa Fe, a structure more than 200 years old and in many respects the most historic building in the United States.

In it are found priceless historical and archaeological collections, precious heirlooms, paintings and ancient manuscripts, historic and linguistic libraries, such as not duplicated anywhere else.

Government Sanitariums. Physicians agree that climate is an important factor in the cure of tuberculosis and the United States government has so far recognized that New Mexico's climate is the best suited for restoring to health the consumptive, that it maintains a sanitarium at Fort Huachuca to cure soldiers, from mountain resorts to the coast, from the Marine service.

New Mexico has a considerable number of hot and mineral springs whose waters are specific for various chronic ailments. At several of these springs, hotels and bath houses have been erected at others, the accommodations are more crude. These springs have been famous for hundreds

of years among the Indians who often came long distances to benefit from their healing powers.

Rural Population Greatest. The rural population exceeds that of town and city by far in New Mexico. In fact, New Mexico has no large urban centers. Up to the last census, it has not a single town officially accredited with 10,000 population. That census listed Albuquerque alone into that class, and that city today, with its widespread suburbs has probably 25,000 people. It boasts also of the improvements and facilities of a metropolis of 50,000. Next in population is Roswell, the metropolis of the Pecos valley, which with suburbs has more than 15,000 people.

A close third is Santa Fe, the capital, a town more than 200 years old and most picturesquely situated. No other incorporated community reaches the 5,000 mark in population, although Las Vegas and East Las Vegas together exceed it and Las Cruces and El Paso come near to it and with suburbs probably exceed it.

There are 32 incorporated places in the state, the smallest of which has 300 inhabitants.

Population 400,000. New Mexico's population is not quite 400,000, although it is expected that this end of 1915 will pass that mark and the next census will find half a million inhabitants. The growth in population has been rapid of late years, the percentage of increase between 1900 and 1910 having been 67.5 per cent. In 1950, the state, which then included Arizona and southern Colorado, had a population of only 81,547. In 1870, it was still less than 100,000 and in 1800 it was less than 200,000.

Towns Grow Rapidly. Towns have grown ever more rapidly. Albuquerque had only 7,738 people in 1900, Roswell only 2,049 in 1900, experiencing a growth of 391 per cent in ten years. Albuquerque increasing its population 187 per cent in the same decade. A tier of new counties has sprung into existence the past two decades that cover areas which a quarter of a century ago had not a single habitation.

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Of the 227,391 people in New Mexico in 1910, 24,351 were of foreign birth or mixed parentage, 20,571 Indians, 1,528 negroes, 258 Japanese, 245 Chinese. Of the native-born, white population, 144,361 were born in New Mexico, and of these, about 130,000 were of Spanish-American parentage, either as to both or one of the parents.

Of the persons born outside of the state, 26,506 came from Texas, 11,005 from Missouri, 5,000 from Illinois, 7,241 from Oklahoma, 6,281 Kansas, 4,764 Tennessee, 4,256 Kentucky, 1,353 Arkansas, 1,288 Colorado, 1,184 Iowa, from Ohio 4,935, Indiana 3,544, Pennsylvania 2,540, New York 2,331, Alabama 2,251, New England states 1,146. Pacific states 1,100, of foreign population, Mexico contributed 21,945, Germany 6,142, England 3,384, Italy 3,325, Ireland 2,722, Canada 2,228, French Canadian 461, Austria 1,767, Scotland 1,417. These figures including not only those foreign born but also the children born in this country to foreign parents.



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